## **IN THE CLAIMS**

Page 8, line 1, change "Patent Claims" to -- What is claimed is:--.

Claims 1-15 (cancelled).

16. (New) A method for the structured metallization of polymer substrate materials and ceramic substrate materials, comprising the steps of:

applying a surface-activatable compound containing a nonconductive organic transition metal complex as surface-activating compound, a dicarboxylic acid as cross-linking agent, and melamine resin as complexing agent is applied to the substrate material by suitable coating;

selectively irradiating the surface-active compound by light; and

subsequently carrying out an electroless metallization of the irradiated areas to form metallic structures in a chemically reductive bath.

- 17. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the surface of the substrate of a polymer material is pretreated chemically, physically or thermally in order to roughen it.
- 18. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the substrate is pretreated by etching the substrate surface.
- 19. (New) The method according to claim 18, wherein the etching solution is a hydrochloric acid solution diluted in water.
- 20. (New) The method according to claim 18, wherein the etching process tales place by heating the etching solution.
- 21. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the transition metal complex contains palladium.

- 22. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the nonconductive surface-activatable compound is dissolved in a solvent and applied to the substrate in the form of a liquid.
- 23. (New) The method according to claim 22, wherein the solvent is tetrahydrofuran,
- 24. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the light is laser irradiation at a wavelength of less than 600 nm.
- 25. (New) The method according to claim 24, wherein the laser radiation is generated with a frequency-doubling or frequency-tripling Nd:YAG laser (( $\lambda$  = 532 nm or 355 nm).
- 26. (New) The method according to claim 24, wherein the laser radiation is generated by an argon-ion laser (( $\lambda = 488 \text{ nm}$ ).
- 27. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the removal of non-irradiated surface-activating compound after irradiation is carried out in tetrahydrofuran.
- 28. (New) A surface-activating compound for activating the surface of a polymer substrate or ceramic substrate for electroless metallization comprising a nonconductive organic transition metal complex as activating compound, a dicarboxylic acid as cross-linking agent, and melamine resin as complexing agent.
- 29. (New) The surface-activating compound according to claim 28, wherein the activating compound is a transition metal complex based on palladium and the dicarboxylic acid, as cross-linking agent, is maleic anhydride.
- 30. (New) The surface-activating compound according to claim 29, wherein the compound, in relation to a solvent proportion of 100 parts by weight, contains 0.8 to 2.0 parts by weight of palladium diacetate, 5 to 15 parts by weight of melamine resin,

and 0.2 to 0.5 parts by weight of maleic anhydride.